

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

FORAGE HARVEST MANAGEMENT

(acre)
CODE 511

DEFINITION

The timely cutting and removal of forages from the field as hay, green-chop, or ensilage.

damage cut forage.

Where weather conditions make it difficult to harvest the desired quality of forage, use mechanical or chemical conditioners and/or ensile.

PURPOSES

- Optimize the economic yield of forage at the desired quality and quantity
- Promote vigorous plant regrowth
- Maintain stand life for the desired time period
- Maintain desired species composition of the stand
- Use forage plant biomass as a nutrient uptake tool
- Control insects, diseases and weeds
- Maintain and/or improve wildlife habitat

b. Moisture Content

Harvest silage/haylage crops at the ideal moisture range for the type of storage structure(s) being utilized.

For optimal forage quality, rake, ted, or invert swaths, and bale when hay has sufficient moisture to prevent leaf loss.

Bale at optimum moisture levels to preserve forage quality and quantity.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies to all land uses where machine harvested forage crops are grown.

c. Length of cut

When harvested for ensilage forage will be chopped to a size that allows adequate packing to produce the anaerobic conditions necessary to ensure the proper ensiling process.

CRITERIA

General criteria applicable to all purposes

Forage will be harvested at a frequency and height that will maintain a desired healthy plant community through its life expectancy.

a. Stage of Maturity

Harvest forage at the stage of maturity that provides the desired quality and quantity.

Delay harvest if prolonged or heavy precipitation is forecast that would seriously

d. Contaminants

Forage shall not contain contaminants at levels injurious to the health of the livestock class and type being fed.

Contaminants are any objectionable matter or toxin that can cause illness, death, or rejection of the offered forage.

Additional criteria to improve or maintain stand life, plant vigor, and forage species mix

a. Stage of Maturity and Harvest Interval

Cut forage plants at a stage of maturity or

harvest interval range that will provide adequate food reserves and/or basal or auxiliary tillers or buds for regrowth and/or reproduction to occur without loss of plant vigor.

Cut reseeding annuals at a stage of maturity and frequency that ensures the production of viable seed or ample carryover of hard seed to maintain desired stand density.

If plants show signs of short-term environmental stress, management will be applied in a manner that ensures continued health and vigor of stand.

b. Stubble Height

Cut forage plants at a height that will promote the vigor and health of the desired species. Cutting heights will provide adequate residual leaf area; adequate numbers of terminal, basal, or auxiliary tillers or buds; insulation from extreme heat or cold; and/or unsevered stem bases that store food reserves needed for full, vigorous recovery. Recommended minimum cutting heights are in Table 1.

Manipulate timing and cutting heights of harvest to ensure germination and establishment of reseeding or seeded annuals.

Additional criteria to use as a nutrient uptake tool

Employ a harvest regime that utilizes the maximum amount of available or targeted nutrients.

Additional criteria to control disease, insect, and weed infestations

If a foliar disease, insects, or weeds threaten stand survival or production objective, schedule harvest periods as needed to control disease, insect, and weed infestations.

Lessen incidence of disease, insect damage, and weed infestation by managing for desirable plant vigor.

Additional criteria to improve wildlife habitat values

Maintain appropriate harvest schedule(s), cover patterns, and plant height to provide suitable habitat for the desired specie(s).

CONSIDERATIONS

When pastures produce forage in excess of livestock demand during high growth rate periods, consider preserving forage quality by machine harvesting a portion of the standing crop. Coordinate this practice with the Prescribed Grazing (528).

Well-fertilized plants withstand more intense harvest schedules and may produce a higher quantity and quality of forage. Coordinate this practice with the Nutrient Management (590). Select cultivars that are suitable for the harvest regime, species mix, and forage quality desired. For specific nutrient uptake, select species that can maximize uptake. See Pasture and Hay Planting (512).

When insect and disease outbreaks exceed economic thresholds and are uncontrollable by harvest management pesticide applications may be needed. Another option is to select a resistant cultivar when the stand is replaced. See Pest Management (595).

To control forage plant diseases, insects, and weeds, clean harvesting equipment after harvest and before storing. Do not cut forages until dew, rain, or irrigation water on leaves has evaporated.

When weed infestation exceeds the economic threshold and is uncontrollable by forage harvest management alone, weed management should be planned and applied.

Take care not to produce stored forages whose quality is not that needed for optimum performance of the animal being fed. For

instance, immature legume forages can be too low in fiber and lead to metabolic disorders in ruminants and an economic loss to the producer due to lowered animal performance.

Direct cut grass and legume silage can create silage leachate (seepage). Consider the collection, storage, and disposal of this leachate as part of an agricultural waste management system.

In conjunction with harvest options, explore storage and feeding options that will retain acceptable forage quality and minimize digestible dry matter loss.

In regions where rainfall and/or humidity levels cause unacceptable forage quality losses in at least one harvest during the year, consider ensiling the forage to reduce or eliminate field drying time. Other options are: the use of desiccants, preservatives, conditioners, macerating implements, or barn curing techniques to reduce field drying time, greenchopping, or grazing. These techniques can improve the timeliness of harvest and preserve forage quality.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Place the detailed specifications in a site specific job or design sheet, or in the practice narrative in the conservation plan.

These plans and specifications shall be consistent with this standard and shall describe the requirement for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Before forage harvest, clear fields of debris that could damage machinery, or if ingested by

livestock, lead to sickness (for example, hardware disease) or death.

Monitor weather conditions and take action accordingly before and after cutting to optimize forage wilting or curing time to preserve feed quality and prevent forage swaths or windrows from smothering underlying plants.

Inspect and repair harvesting equipment following manufacturer's preventative maintenance procedures.

All shields shall be in place during machine operation to prevent injury or death. Shut off machinery before working on or unplugging moving parts.

Select equipment sizes and capacities that will in a timely and economically feasible manner handle the acreage normally harvested.

Operate all forage harvesting equipment at the optimum settings and speeds to minimize loss of leaves.

Set shear-plate on forage chopper to the proper theoretical cut for the crop being harvested. Keep knives well sharpened. Do not use recutters or screens unless forage moisture levels fall below recommended levels for optimum chopping action.

Regardless of silage/haylage storage method, ensure good compaction and an airtight seal to exclude oxygen and mold formation.

To reduce safety hazard, avoid operating harvesting and hauling equipment on field slopes over 25 percent, particularly on cross slope traffic patterns.

Table 1. Recommended Hay Harvesting Guide

| Species | Minimum Heights | Recommended Stage to Harvest | Average Recovery Periods¹ |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Bermuda grass, common | 2" | boot to flower | 18 – 28 days |
| Bermuda grass, hybrid | 3" | 15 to 18 inch height for first cutting and subsequent cutting every 4 to 5 weeks or when regrowth is 15" | 18 – 28 days |
| Behiagrass | 2" | boot to bloom for first cutting; subsequent cutting every 4 to 5 weeks or when regrowth is 12" | 20 – 28 days |
| Dallisgrass | 2" | boot to bloom (usually on one cutting) | 15 – 25 days |
| Johnsongrass | 6" | boot (all cuttings) | 21 – 30 days |
| Carpetgrass | 2" | boot to flower | 18 – 24 days |
| Tall Fescue ² | 3" | boot to early headstage for 1 st cut; aftermath cuts at 4 to 6 week intervals | 21 – 30 days |
| Sudangrass | 6" | height of 30" to 40" (all cuttings) | 21 – 30 days |
| Ryegrass | 2" | boot to early headstage (usually only one cutting) | 14 – 25 days |
| Millet, Pearl | 4" | height of 30" to 40" (all cuttings) | 21 – 30 days |
| Small Grains | 3" | boot to early headstage (usually only one cutting) | 14 – 25 days |
| Big Bluestem | 6" | boot (all cuttings) | 21 – 35 days |
| Indiangrass | 6" | boot (all cuttings) | 28 – 40 days |
| Switchgrass | 6" | boot (all cuttings) | 30 – 45 days |
| Eastern Gamagrass | 8" | boot (all cuttings) | 28 – 45 days |
| Arrowleaf | 2" | early bloom | 16 – 21 days |
| Crimson Clover | 2" | early bloom | 18 – 25 day |
| Red Clover | 2" | early bloom | 18 – 25 days |
| White Clover | 2" | cut at correct stage for companion grass | 14 – 21 days |
| Orchard Grass ² | 3" | boot to early headstage for 1 st cut; aftermath cuts at 4 to 6 week intervals | 21 – 30 days |

¹ Based on favorable growing conditions for the plant. Longer recovery periods will be needed during stress periods. Shorter recovery periods may be needed during fast growth conditions.

² Do not hay tall fescue from May 15 to September 15. This plant is a cool season perennial and the persistence of this plant can be severely reduced by defoliation during this period.

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